YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Yukon Employment Annual Review 2012

This report contains annual information derived from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. It serves as a comprehensive data addition to the Yukon Bureau of Statistics' monthly 'Yukon Employment Report'.

In Yukon, from 2003 to 2012, the annual population, labour force, and employment have generally all seen steady increases over this period. During this period, the unemployment rate ranged from a high of 10.1% in 2003 to a low of 4.4% in 2006.

In 2012, while the population aged 15 and over and the labour force reached record-highs, the number of employed fell slightly when compared to 2011. The annual labour force of 20,400 (an increase of 200, or 1.0%, over 2011) was comprised of 18,900 employed workers (a decrease of 200, or 1.0%, over 2011) and 1,400 unemployed workers (an increase of 300, or 27.3%, compared to 2011). These figures equate to an increase of 1.5 percentage points in the annual unemployment rate, from 5.4% in 2011 to 6.9% in 2012. Yukon's 2012 unemployment rate (6.9%) was 0.3 percentage points lower than the national average (7.2%) and marks the ninth consecutive year that Yukon's unemployment rate was lower than Canada's.

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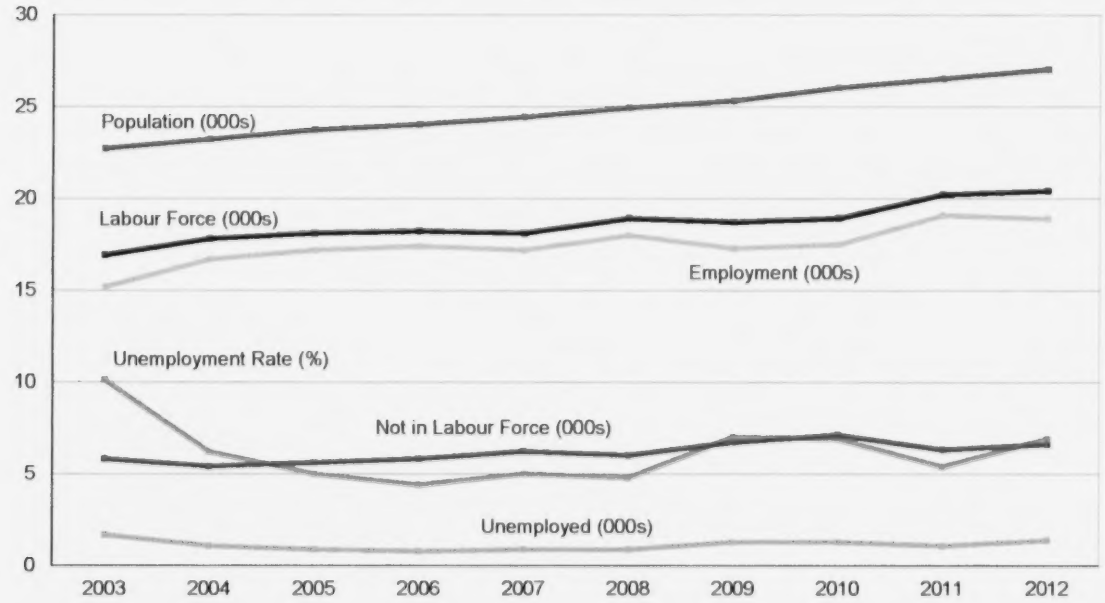
Labour Force Characteristics, aged 15+



Labour Force Characteristics by Occupation, 2012

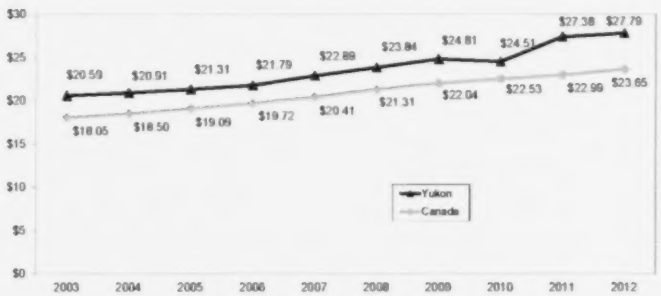
	Labour Force	Employed
Total, all occupations	**20,400**	**18,900**
Management occupations	**2,100**	**2,000**
Senior management occupations	200	200
Other management occupations	1,900	1,900
Business, finance and administrative occupations	**3,500**	**3,300**
Professional occupations in business and finance	500	500
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	1,300	1,300
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	1,600	1,500
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	**1,500**	**1,500**
Health occupations	**1,000**	**1,000**
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	500	500
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	500	500
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	**2,800**	**2,800**
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	2,000	1,900
Teachers and professors	800	800
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	**600**	**600**
Sales and service occupations	**4,500**	**4,200**
Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	300	300
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	1,100	1,100
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	700	600
Occupation in protective services	300	200
Childcare and home support workers	300	300
Sales and service occupations n.e.c., including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	1,900	1,800
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	**3,300**	**3,000**
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	600	600
Construction trades	800	700
Other trades occupations	800	700
Transport and equipment operators	800	700
Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations	400	300
Occupations unique to primary industry	**500**	**400**
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	**200**	**200**
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	..	..
Labourer in processing, manufacturing and utilities	..	..
Unclassified occupations	**300**	**..**

.. data suppressed for confidentiality.
Note: Those unemployed persons who have never worked before, and those persons who last worked more than 1 year ago make up the "unclassified" category in this table.

Average Hourly Wage Rate
(does not include self-employed workers)

Yukon's annual hourly wage rate was $27.79 in 2012. This is an increase of $0.41, or 1.5%, compared to 2011. Canada's hourly wage rate was $23.65 in 2012, an increase of $0.66, or 2.9%, compared 2011.

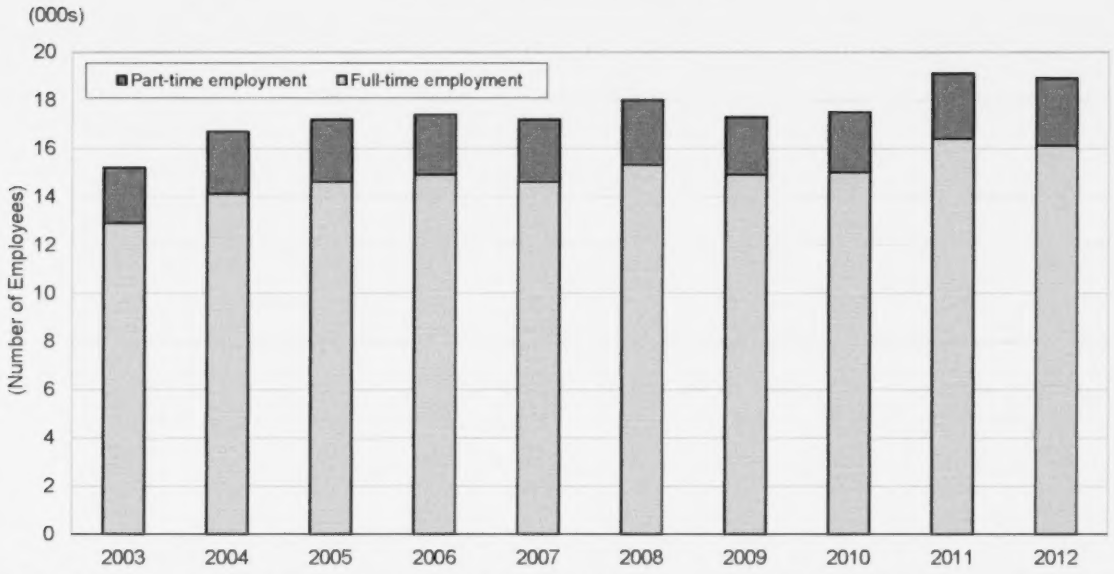
In 2012, Yukon's average hourly rate was $4.14, or 17.5%, higher than the national average.



Number of Employees and Average Hourly Wage Rate by Occupation and Age Groups, 2012

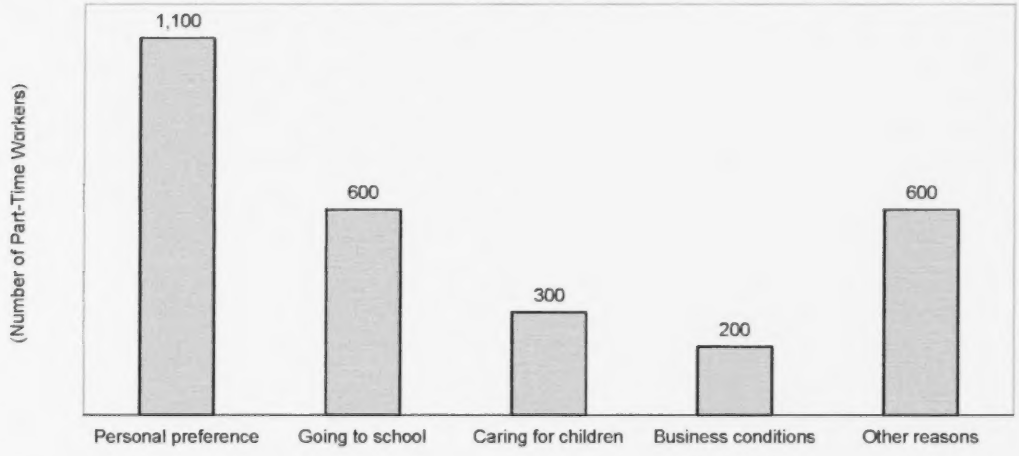
Main Job (Full-Time and Part-time Employees)		Age Groups 15 +	15-24	25-54	55+
Total, all occupations	**Number of Employees**	**16,000**	**2,400**	**10,900**	**2,600**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**27.79**	**17.21**	**29.75**	**29.33**
Management occupations	**Number of Employees**	**1,400**	**..**	**1,100**	**300**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**37.64**	**..**	**38.62**	**..**
Senior management occupations	Number of Employees	..	..	..	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..
Other management occupations	Number of Employees	1,200	..	1,000	200
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	37.61	..	38.25	..
Business, finance and administrative occupations	**Number of Employees**	**3,000**	**300**	**2,300**	**500**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**26.08**	**..**	**26.73**	**27.87**
Professional occupations in business and finance	Number of Employees	400	..	400	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	31.73	..	31.73	..
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	Number of Employees	1,100	..	800	200
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	27.91	..	27.40	..
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	Number of Employees	1,500	200	1,000	300
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	23.16	..	24.24	..
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	**Number of Employees**	**1,300**	**..**	**1,100**	**..**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**35.73**	**..**	**35.85**	**..**
Health occupations	**Number of Employees**	**900**	**..**	**600**	**200**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**35.67**	**..**	**37.31**	**..**
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Number of Employees	400	..	400	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	40.08	..	..	..
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	Number of Employees	400	..	200	200
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	31.07	..	..	..
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	**Number of Employees**	**2,500**	**..**	**2,100**	**400**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**34.10**	**..**	**34.46**	**33.20**
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	Number of Employees	1,700	..	1,400	200
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	31.97	..	32.35	..
Teachers and professors	Number of Employees	800	..	700	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	38.48	..	38.92	..
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	**Number of Employees**	**400**	**..**	**200**	**..**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**24.87**	**..**	**..**	**..**
Sales and service occupations	**Number of Employees**	**3,700**	**1,200**	**2,000**	**600**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**17.49**	**13.52**	**18.84**	**20.96**
Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	Number of Employees	200	..	..	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	Number of Employees	1,100	500	400	200
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	15.09	12.03	15.54	..
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	Number of Employees	600	200	400	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	16.96	..	17.49	..
Occupation in protective services	Number of Employees	200	..	200	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..
Childcare and home support workers	Number of Employees	300	..	200	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..
Sales and service occupations n.e.c., including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	Number of Employees	1,400	500	700	200
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	17.47	14.46	18.50	..
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	**Number of Employees**	**2,300**	**500**	**1,400**	**400**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**27.36**	**20.46**	**29.00**	**29.66**
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	Number of Employees	300	..	200	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..
Construction trades	Number of Employees	500	..	300	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	27.94	..	..	..
Other trades occupations	Number of Employees	600	..	400	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	29.27	..	30.55	..
Transport and equipment operators	Number of Employees	600	..	300	200
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	25.96	..	..	..
Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations	Number of Employees	300	200	..	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	21.50	..	..	..
Occupations unique to primary industry	**Number of Employees**	**300**	**..**	**200**	**..**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**26.37**	**..**	**..**	**..**
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	**Number of Employees**	**200**	**..**	**..**	**..**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

Type of Employment



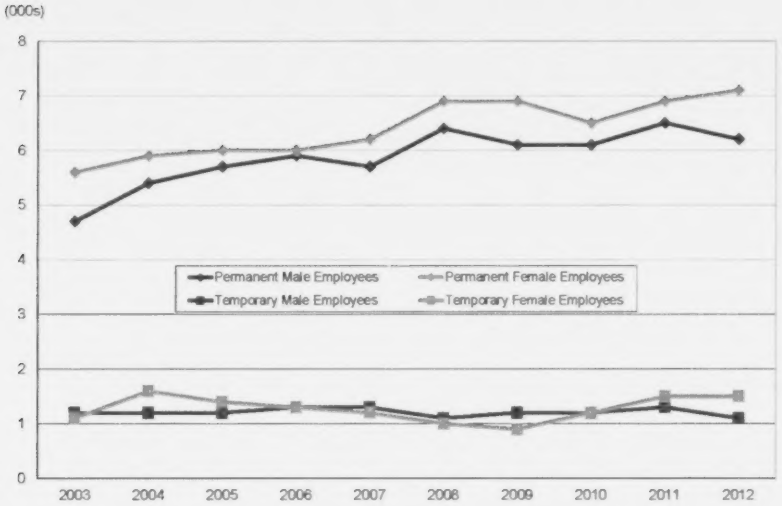
In 2012, there were 16,100 full-time workers and 2,800 part-time workers in Yukon. This indicates that 14.8% of all workers were part-time, whereas over the last ten years, the percentage of part-time workers averaged 14.7%. In comparison, 18.8% of workers in Canada were part-time workers in 2012, slightly higher than the average percentage of part-time workers between 2003 and 2012 of 18.7%. Yukon had the fourth lowest rate of part-time workers in Canada, behind the Northwest Territories (10.6%), Nunavut (13.6%) and Newfoundland (13.7%). The highest percentage of part-time workers was in British Columbia at 21.8%.

Reasons for Working Part-Time, 2012



Of Yukon's 2,800 part-time workers in 2012 the following reasons were stated as their main reason for working part-time: 39.3% stated personal preference; 21.4% were going to school; 10.7% were caring for children; 7.1% cited business conditions and they did not look for full-time work; and 21.4% indicated other reasons (voluntary, family responsibilities, could not find full-time work, etc.).

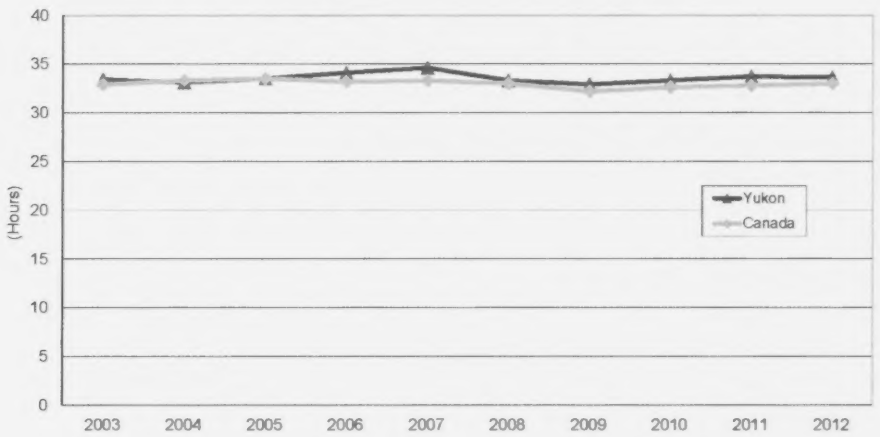
Temporary and Permanent Employees by Sex



In 2012, there were 16,000 Yukon employees of which 13,400 (83.8%) were permanent and 2,700 (16.9%) were temporary. Nationally, 86.4% of employees were permanent in 2012.

Of the 13,400 permanent Yukon employees, 1,600 (11.9%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 9,500 (70.9%) aged 25-54; and 2,200 (16.4%) were 55 and over. Of the 13,400 permanent employees, 6,200 (46.3%) were male and 7,100 (53.0%) were female. Of the 2,700 temporary employees, 1,100 (40.7%) were male and 1,500 (55.6%) were female *(figures do not total due to rounding).*

Average Actual Hours Worked

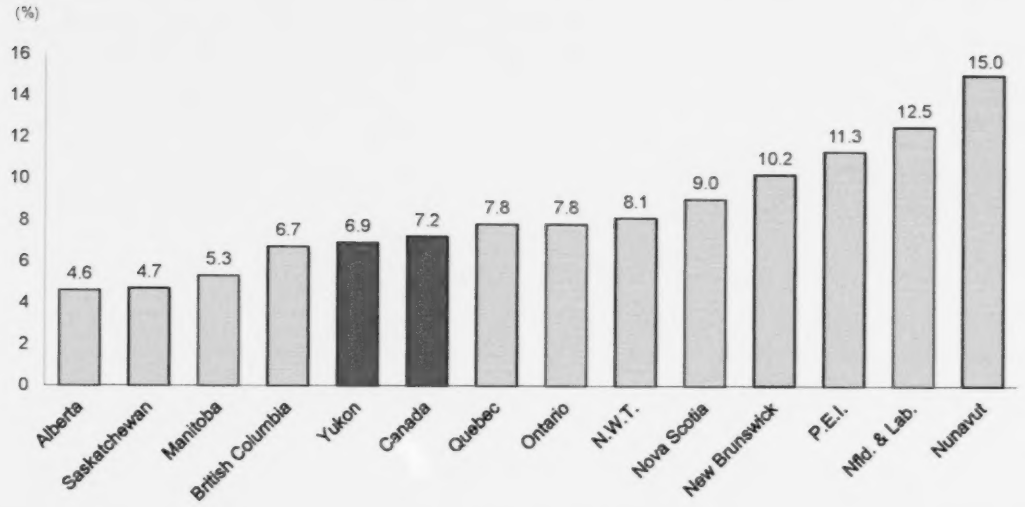


Note: Average actual hours worked is calculated by dividing the total actual hours worked at main job by the number of persons who were at work during the reference week.

In Yukon in 2012, the average actual hours worked was 33.6 hours per week. The *Occupations in protective services* reported the highest average hours worked, at 50.0 hours per week. *Childcare and home support workers* reported the lowest average hours worked, at 25.3 hours per week.

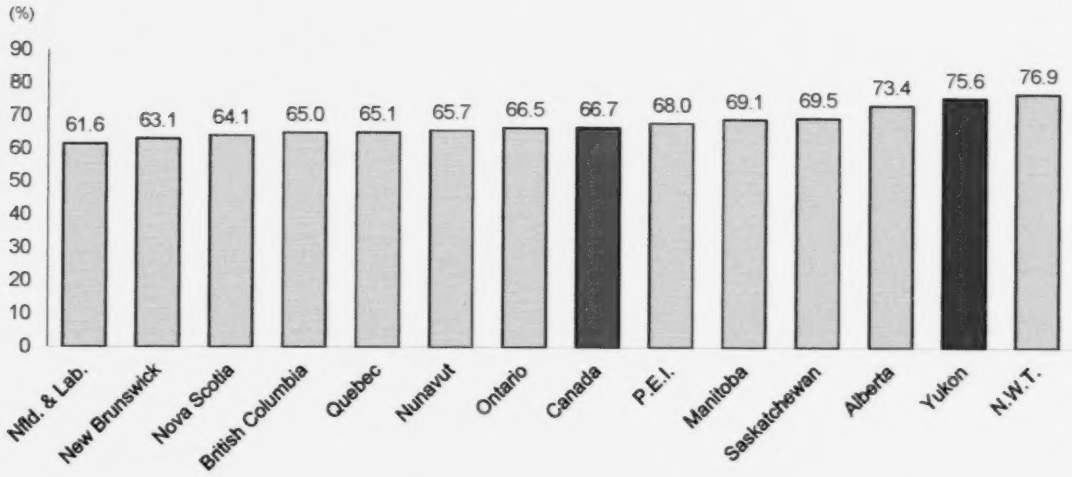
Just slightly lower than Yukon, Canada's average actual hours worked in 2011 was 33.0 hours per week. For Canada, *Senior management occupations* reported the highest average hours worked, at 41.7 hours per week, while *Chilcare and home support workers* reported the lowest average hours worked, at 25.8 hours per week.

Unemployment Rate by Jurisdiction, 2012



Yukon's 2012 unemployment rate of 6.9% was fourth-lowest in Canada, marking the ninth consecutive year that Yukon's unemployment rate has been below the national rate. The average unemployment rate over the past 10 years was 6.2% in Yukon and 7.1% in Canada.

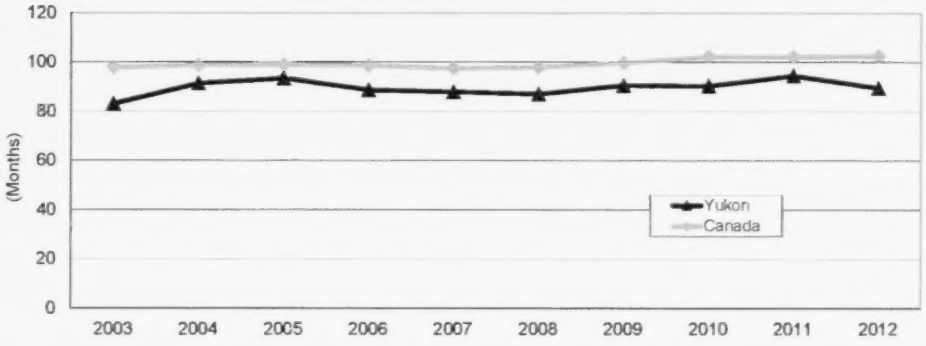
Participation Rate by Jurisdiction, 2012



In 2012, Yukon's participation rate was the second highest in Canada, at 75.6%. Yukon's participation rate over the ten year period of 2003 to 2012 has averaged 75.2%, consistently higher than almost all other Canadian provinces and territories. Canada's average participation rate over the same time period was 67.2%.

Note: Job tenure measures the number of consecutive months or years a person has worked for the current (or most recent) employer. The employee may have worked in one or more occupations or in one or more locations or businesses and still be considered to have continuous tenure if the employer has not changed. But if a person has worked for the same employer over different periods of time, job tenure measures the most recent period of uninterrupted work. A temporary layoff does not constitute an interruption.

Average Job Tenure in Months

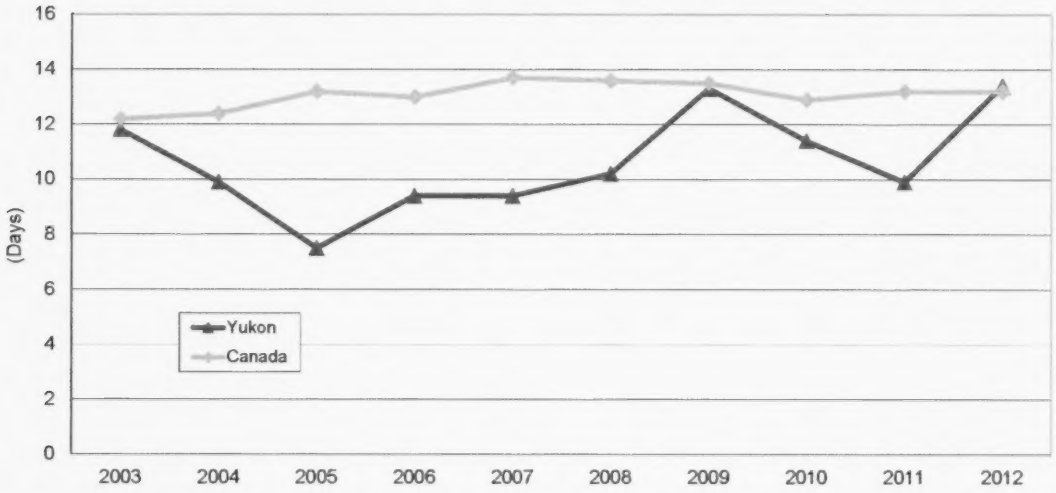


Canada's average job tenure has remained relatively stable over the last ten years, with Canadian worker's job tenure hovering around the 100 month mark, or 8 1/2 years. Yukon workers have remained slightly the below the national average. The average Yukon job tenure in 2012 was 89.6 months, or the equivalent of 7.5 years.

Yukon *Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation occupations* reported the longest job tenure in 2012 at 157.5 months, or 13.1 years. *Chefs and cooks and occupations in food and beverage services, including supervisors* reported the shortest job tenure at 29.2 months in 2012.

Overall, Yukon men reported higher job tenure in 2012 (93.5 months) than women (84.8 months).

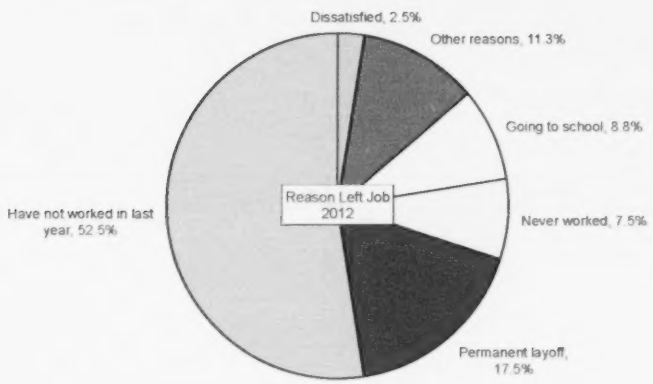
Average Annual Days Lost for Personal Reasons



Note: The estimated number of days lost per worker per year is calculated by pro-rating the time lost during the reference week for personal reasons over the whole year. These estimates apply only to full-time employees who are single job holders.

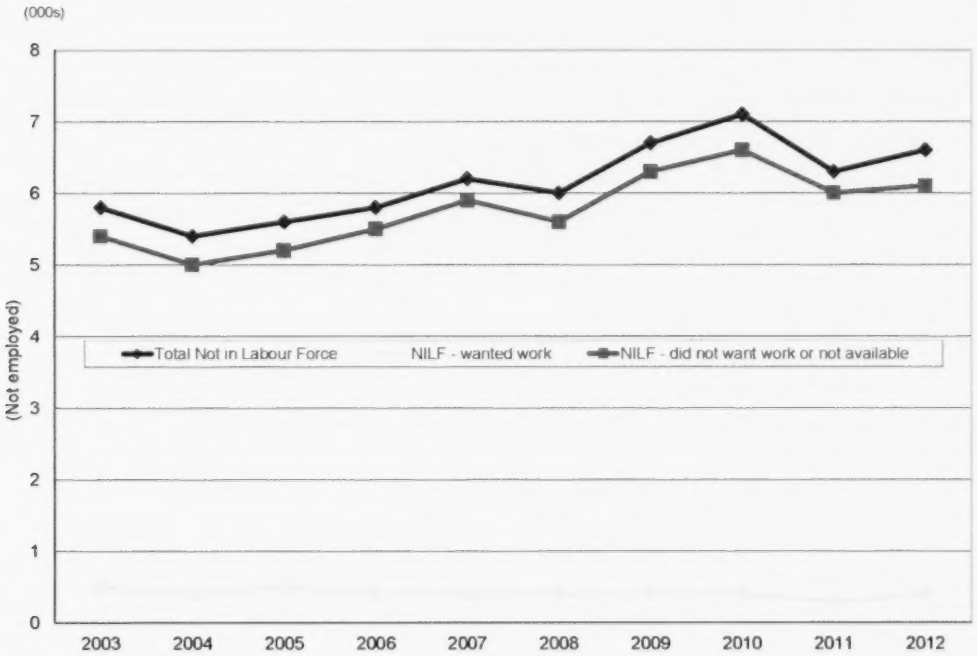
In Canada, an average of 13.2 days were lost per worker for personal reasons in 2012. In Yukon, an average of 13.4 days were lost per worker for personal reasons. The 2012 Yukon average is comprised of 8.3 days lost due to own illness or disability, (*5.9 days for men and 10.7 days for women*) and 5.1 days lost to family responsibilities and maternity leave.

Reason Left Last Job (unemployed and not in labour force)



Of the 8,000 persons without a job in 2012 (aged 15+ unemployed or not in labour force), 4,800 had not worked in the last year or had never worked. Of those who had worked in the previous 12 months, 1,400 had lost their job by permanent lay off, 700 left to go school, 200 left citing dissatisfaction and the remaining 900 left for other reasons which include: own illness or disability, personal or family reasons, retired, etc.

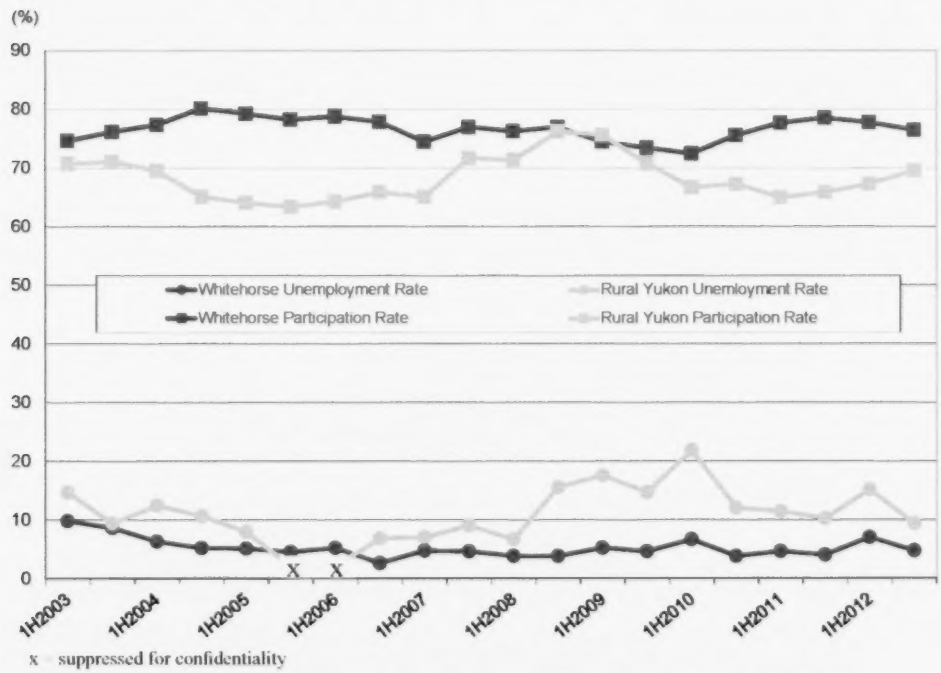
Not in Labour Force (NILF)



In 2012 of the 6,600 persons who were not in the labour force, 6,100 did not want work or were unavailable and 400 did want work. The reason for not looking for work is asked of those who were not employed and did not search for work, but said they wanted work during reference week. Some of those reasons included illness, personal/family, school, awaiting recall/reply, discouraged (believed no suitable work was available), etc.

Whitehorse Labour Force Characteristics, 2nd Half of 2012

		Whitehorse				Rural Yukon			
		15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +	15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +
Population	**Both Sexes**	**22,500**	**3,600**	**12,900**	**5,900**	**4,600**	**700**	**2,400**	**1,500**
	Males	11,200	1,800	6,200	3,100	2,300	400	1,200	700
	Females	11,300	1,800	6,700	2,800	2,300	300	1,200	800
Labour force	**Both Sexes**	**17,200**	**2,400**	**11,600**	**3,200**	**3,200**	**400**	**2,100**	**700**
	Males	8,700	1,200	5,700	1,800	1,600	200	1,100	300
	Females	8,500	1,200	5,900	1,400	1,600	200	1,000	400
Employment	**Both Sexes**	**16,400**	**2,200**	**11,200**	**3,100**	**2,800**	**300**	**1,800**	**600**
	Males	8,200	1,000	5,400	1,700	1,400	..	1,000	300
	Females	8,200	1,200	5,700	1,300	1,500	200	900	400
Full-time	**Both Sexes**	**14,300**	**1,600**	**10,200**	**2,500**	**2,300**	**200**	**1,600**	**500**
	Males	7,300	800	5,100	1,400	1,200	..	900	200
	Females	7,000	700	5,100	1,100	1,200	..	800	300
Part-time	**Both Sexes**	**2,100**	**600**	**1,000**	**600**	**500**	**..**	**200**	**..**
	Males	900	200	300	300	200	..	..	..
	Females	1,300	400	600	300	300	..	..	..
Unemployment	**Both Sexes**	**800**	**300**	**400**	**..**	**300**	**..**	**200**	**..**
	Males	500	200	300	..	200	..	..	..
	Females	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not in labour force	**Both Sexes**	**5,200**	**1,200**	**1,300**	**2,700**	**1,400**	**300**	**400**	**800**
	Males	2,500	600	500	1,300	800	200	200	400
	Females	2,800	500	800	1,400	700	..	200	400
Unemployment rate (%)	**Both Sexes**	**4.7**	**12.5**	**3.4**	**..**	**9.4**	**..**	**9.5**	**..**
	Males	5.7	16.7	5.3	..	12.5	..	..	..
	Females	3.5	..	..	..	12.5	..	..	..
Participation rate (%)	**Both Sexes**	**76.4**	**66.7**	**89.9**	**54.2**	**69.6**	**57.1**	**87.5**	**46.7**
	Males	77.7	66.7	91.9	58.1	69.6	50.0	91.7	42.9
	Females	75.2	66.7	88.1	50.0	69.6	66.7	83.3	50.0
Employment rate (%)	**Both Sexes**	**72.9**	**61.1**	**86.8**	**52.5**	**60.9**	**42.9**	**75.0**	**40.0**
	Males	73.2	55.6	87.1	54.8	60.9	..	83.3	42.9
	Females	72.6	66.7	85.1	46.4	65.2	66.7	75.0	50.0



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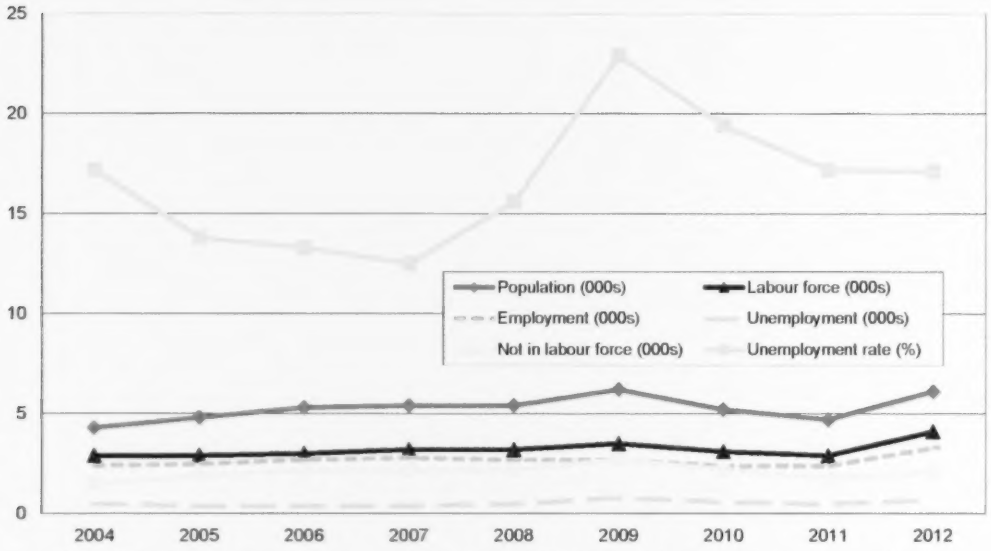
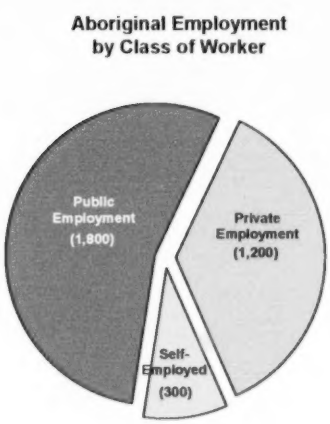
Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics, aged 15+

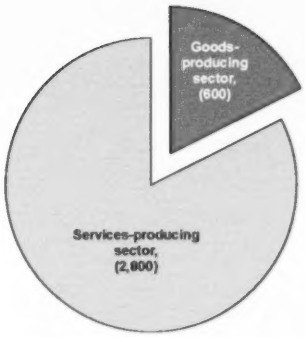


Note: 2004 was the first year Yukon aboriginal data was available from the Labour Force Survey. Aboriginal is self-identified. It is a descriptor used by Statistics Canada which includes First Nation, Métis and Inuit.

	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Labour force	2,900	4,100	17,300	16,300
Employment	2,400	3,300	16,700	15,600
Full-time employment	2,100	2,800	14,300	13,300
Part-time employment	300	500	2,400	2,300
Unemployment	500	700	600	700
Not in labour force	1,800	2,100	4,500	4,500
Unemployment rate	17.2%	17.1%	3.5%	4.3%
Participation rate	61.7%	67.2%	79.4%	78.4%
Employment rate	51.1%	54.1%	76.6%	75.0%

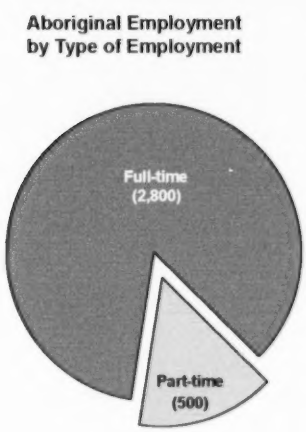
- In 2012, the Labour Force Survey indicated an increase of 1,200 people, or 41.4%, amongst the aboriginal labour force in Yukon. The non-aboriginal labour force showed a decrease of 1,000 workers, or 5.8%, compared to 2011.
- The number of employed aboriginals increased by 900 comparing 2012 to 2011. The number of non-aboriginal employed decreased by 1,100, or 6.6%, over this time period.
- Unemployment among aboriginals increased from 500 in 2011 to 700 in 2012 which represents a 40.0% increase. Non-aboriginal unemployed increased by 100, or 16.7% during the same time period.
- The aboriginal unemployment rate decreased 0.1 percentage points between 2011 and 2012, from 17.2% to 17.1%. The non-aboriginal unemployment rate increased 0.8 percentage points from 3.5% to 4.3%.
- In 2012, the participation rate amongst aboriginals in Yukon increased to 67.2% from 61.7% in 2011. The non-aboriginal participation rate decreased slightly from 79.4% in 2011 to to 78.4% in 2012.
- The employment rate in 2012 amongst the aboriginal population was 54.1%, an increase of 3.0 percentage points from the previous year. The employment rate for the Yukon non-aboriginal population decreased 1.6 percentage points from 2011.





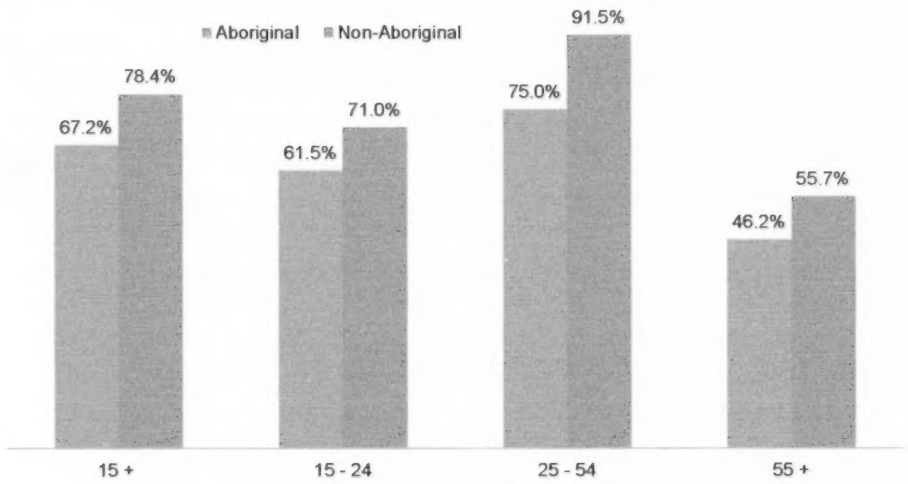
Aboriginal Employment by Industry

2012



- In 2012, of the 3,300 employed Yukon aboriginals, 54.5% were working in the public sector (Federal Government, Government of Yukon, Municipal Governments or First Nation Governments) and 36.4% were private sector employees. The remaining 9.1% were self-employed. In comparison, non-Aboriginal Yukoners reported 35.9% employment in the public sector, 47.4% were private sector employees, and the remaining 16.7% were self-employed.
- In 2012, 84.8% of employed aboriginals were working in the *services-producing sector*, primarily in *public administration, health care and social assistance, trade, educational services,* and *information, culture and recreation* industries. 18.2% of employed aboriginals were working in the *goods-producing sector*, primarily in *construction*. In comparison, the non-aboriginal employed reported 84.0% working in the services-producing sector and 16.0% in goods-producing sector.
- In 2012, 84.8% of employed aboriginals worked full-time in Yukon, in comparison to 85.3% of non-aboriginals.

Yukon Participation Rates by Age



Where the numbers come from

Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in each province and territory of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the "reference week" (usually the 3rd week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if:

- they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week ("work" includes self-employment).

Individuals are counted as unemployed if:

- they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;
- they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;
- they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.

If someone is neither employed nor unemployed, they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.

In Yukon the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 92% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.

As a "household-based" survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in Yukon, they are counted in Yukon's labour force.

For the Labour Force Survey in Yukon, estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred and Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 200 to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data. This is to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey. In turn, percentages (i.e. employment or unemployment rates) based on suppressed numbers will also be suppressed.

Definitions:

1. Employment

Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or performed unpaid family work or had a job and were absent from work.

2. Employment rate

Also referred to as "employment/population ratio", it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

3. Unemployment

Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

4. Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

5. Labour force

The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

6. Not in the labour force

Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

7. Participation rate

The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

8. Goods-Producing Industries

Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

9. Service-Producing Industries

Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

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